

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AGONY IS OVER.

Senators and Representatives Speak Well of the Tariff Bill.

FAR BETTER THAN MCKINLEY'S.

This One Reduces the Burdens on the Consumer.

POPULIST CRITICISM IS BARRED.

Members of That Party Voted for It. Mr. Cleveland Can Be Counted on to Sign It.

Washington, August 14.—(Special).—The democrats in both houses have, in less than forty-eight hours, buried all their animosity and are now anxious that Mr. Cleveland may, through preconceived opinion, veto the bill. As stated in these dispatches last night, he will either affix his signature or else allow it to become a law without signing.

The Georgia delegation feels that a great victory has been gained for the house, and that by the action of yesterday the next house is saved to the democratic party. The sentiment expressed by the members of the Georgia delegation are similar in substance to those held by nearly every democrat in either house, showing that the bitterness engendered over the bill during the past month was merely of a personal nature between the two houses, rather than on account of any great divergence in principle.

Senator Gordon said: "The senate bill is a good one, better than any bill ever framed in the past. It is not as radical as some of us would have had, but when considered and compared with the Mills bill and others, it is a most excellent measure."

Senator Walsh's opinion: "The bill has never been put properly before the country, nor has it ever been fully understood. The bill cuts the taxes of the people more than 10 per cent from the McKinley act. Its passage ushers in a brighter future for American commerce and gives new life to the American masses."

"The senate bill is essentially a compromise measure. It represents the best that could be attained during the present session, and the attainable should always be accepted by conservative men in matters of legislation. This bill is such an improvement on the McKinley law that there ought to be no question among tariff reformers as to its beneficial effect upon the business interests of the country. The senate bill is a long step in the direction of the removal of protective duties. It is the beginning of the end of the fight for tariff reform. It is in accordance with the spirit and pledges of the democratic party, and the contest will go on until the latter is also fulfilled. No democrat should fail to accept the senate bill as the very best thing in the shape of tariff legislation that could be obtained from the senate as at present constituted, with the parties so evenly divided in the senate, and rejoice that even such substantial progress should have been made in the reduction of duties and the removal of commercial restrictions. Had the democrats been united, it was possible that the republicans could have filibustered indefinitely and thus have prevented tariff legislation during the present session. In place of damming the senate bill with faint praise, and bringing it into ridicule and contempt, the democratic press should use its influence to create a just public opinion as to the real merits of the senate bill. When properly presented as the best measure of tariff reform attainable, the conservative sentiment of the country will settle down to the conviction that very substantial progress has been made in the direction of real tariff reform and freer trade among the nations."

Reforms Come Slowly.
Those who have been denouncing the senate bill as McKinleyism in a reformed form should bear in mind that it was impossible for the democratic majority to do otherwise than adopt a compromise measure. Great reforms are not accomplished in a day. Protection has been in existence for thirty-three years, and it will take time to remove it. The tree has been barked of its branches and limbs. The trunk and the roots will be cut down and uprooted before the administration of President Cleveland draws to a close. The democratic congress reports substantial progress, and will ask the people for leave to sit again. The democratic party will go before the country on the record it has made, and it is confidently believed that it will be triumphantly endorsed by the popular verdict at the polls in the elections this fall for members of congress."

Populist Criticism Is Barred.
Major Black said in regard to the bill: "The country, of course, knows that the senate bill, as an original proposition, was not acceptable to the house, but it knows as well that there are two co-ordinate and equal bodies that must concur before any bill can pass. I have no doubt that the senate bill is a great improvement on the McKinley law, and it would have been indefensible to have rejected the bill when it became apparent that nothing better could be done. The public has been led into two mistakes in this matter. The first is in the assumption that we have a clear working majority of democrats in the senate, and the other in comparing the senate bill with an ideal one, and not with the existing law. One thing is certain, the third party in Georgia cannot criticize us for voting for the senate bill, because Senators Allen and Kyle voted for it, and on the resolution in the house yesterday to agree to the senate amendments, all of their party, who were present, voted for it. Mr. Pence announced that if three absent members were present they would also have voted aye."

Bitter for the Republicans.
Colonel Livingston says: "The democratic house took the senate bill from necessity, and it is by no means as undemocratic as it has been represented to be. It was perhaps the bitterest pill to the republican side of the house that has been administered to them by congress, and this fact should go a long way to commend it to the democratic masses. It makes a reduction, including raw materials, of about 50 per cent under the McKinley bill. With the bill passed immediately thereafter, the sugar bill ex-

pecially, the republican party will have no advantage before the people in the fall elections and if the democrats stir themselves as they should, we will undoubtedly control the next house. The masses should remember that the senate bill retains the tax on incomes, which is clearly an offset in favor of the people against whatever tax the bill may contain in favor of the sugar trust. The democratic party should and can win under this bill."

Mr. Cabaniss says: "It was the best day's work that has been done in the house this session. The senate bill is not what I wanted, nor what I think the country ought to have, but it is the best that we could get, and it is a great deal better than the McKinley bill. Taxation under it is a great deal less than under the present law. Moreover, we passed bills to put sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list. If the senate will only pass these bills, the tax on the people will be reduced \$175,000,000 per annum. Yes, we did a good day's work and the people will appreciate it."

The Next House Democratic.
Ben Russell says: "Yesterday was a glorious day for the democratic party. The passage of the tariff bill, as amended by the senate, with the income tax, was the best that could be done, but it was a long stride on the road to tariff reform. Our action yesterday repealed the McKinley law, which has burdened our people since 1890, and gives us one which will relieve many of the necessities of the people from taxation. The passage by the house of bills putting iron, coal, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, was the proper thing to do. Say what you please about the tariff bill passed yesterday, but the republicans fought it bitterly, which was to its credit, and it is the best thing that has happened in the history of the country since the McKinley bill. It insures the continuation of democratic supremacy. The next house will be democratic."

Mr. Tate says: "The tariff bill, while I do not approve some of its features, goes far toward reducing the tariff taxes on the people. It was the best bill we could get from the senate. Even our populist friends here realize the great benefits of the senate bill by giving it their support."

Judge Madox in previous interviews has endorsed fully the senate bill, and has on more than one occasion expressed the hope that it would become a law.

Judge Lawson said: "The enemies of tariff reform can claim what they can imagine, but the bill passed is a good one and should receive the hearty support of every true democrat."

Senator Ransom's Views.
Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, says: "The tariff bill is far better than no bill at all. It might be still improved, but we must not forget that it reduces taxation and raises sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government. It does not carry out the idea of free raw materials, which is an important part of the democratic doctrine, but much may be done hereafter to remedy these defects."

Enrolling the Tariff Bill.
The enrolling of the tariff bill was completed last night and the committee on enrolled bills is now comparing it with the original text from which it was copied. The committee expects to complete their work tomorrow in time to have the bill signed by the speaker and vice president for transmission to the president.

REVENUE UNDER THE BILL.
There Will Be More Than Enough to Meet the Expenses.
Washington, August 14.—The passing of the tariff bill has led to various estimates as to the effect it will have should it not meet with a veto (which is, of course, regarded as altogether out of the question) upon the national revenues. The following figures from official documents are of interest:

The treasury estimate for the fiscal year 1895 aggregated revenues of \$454,427,748 from these sources:

Customs, \$190,000,000.
Internal revenue, \$160,000,000.
Miscellaneous, \$30,000,000.
Postal service, \$34,427,748.

The estimate of revenue under the tariff bill as passed the house made a total of \$442,085,177.32, divided as follows:

Customs, \$124,657,429.
Internal revenue, under present laws, \$100,000,000.
Internal revenue, additional under house bill, \$63,000,000.
Miscellaneous items, under present laws, \$30,000,000.
Postal service, under present laws, \$34,427,748.

The estimate of revenue under the house bill as amended and passed by the senate July 3, 1894, exceeds in the aggregate both the two previous estimates and gives the following showing:

Customs, \$179,251,142.
Internal revenue, as above stated, \$313,000,000.
Miscellaneous items, as above stated, \$30,000,000.
Postal service, as above stated, \$34,427,748.
Total, \$486,678,890.

Under the house bill the old valorem rates of duty showed a decrease of duty amounting to \$7,716,022, and under the senate bill the decrease of duty is shown at \$19,123,310. In this computation articles that are free from duty are excluded. The following table in this connection shows the dutiable value under the present law as \$400,000,000, with a duty of \$198,373,452, the old valorem rate being 49.58 per cent. Under the house bill dutiable value, \$381,041,963; duty, \$129,627,429; ad valorem rate, 33.81. Under the senate bill dutiable value, \$463,471,183; duty, \$179,251,142; ad valorem rate, 38.68.

TOUR OF SECRETARY HERBERT.

He Will Leave on the Dolphin Tomorrow Morning.
Washington, August 14.—Secretary Herbert has decided to leave Washington on the Dolphin Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. He will be accompanied by his daughter and son and his naval aide, Lieutenant Remey.

Ensign G. W. Logan, one of the popular officers of the navigation bureau, was today assigned to temporary duty on the Dolphin, returning to the department after the coming cruise.

Every provision has been made on the vessel for the comfort of the secretary's party, the usual precaution of burning coals during the voyage in order that smoke will not cause annoyance having been taken.

HOW PARSONS DIED.

Goodman, the Conductor, Describes the Encounter and the Shooting.

DID NOT KNOW HIS MAN BY SIGHT.

Parsons Refused to Retract and Reached for His Hip Pocket.

THEN THE DEFENDANT DREW A GUN.

He Says He Thought His Life Was in Danger and Had No Time in Firing.

Richmond, Va., August 14.—When Goodman, the Chesapeake and Ohio conductor, charged with the murder of Colonel H. C. Parsons, went on the stand at Covington this morning, there was a ripple of excitement in the courtroom and the judge warned the crowd to be in order.

Goodman was very pale, but calm, and his voice strong. He told his story in a simple, straightforward manner, and was the best witness yet on the stand. He began by telling when the Parsons letter was first put in his possession. He took a day's trip to the west, and on his way to Clifton Forge he did inquire for Parsons. He arrived at Clifton Forge and went to Glad's inn, where he was accustomed to stop. He took a toddy at night and asked the bartender if Parsons had been along lately.

In answer to a question the witness said it was his habit, as an officer, to carry a pistol while on duty. He had a pistol, as usual, when he retired. He arose next morning and went downstairs, putting his pistol in his pocket. The train would leave at 8:30. He brought downstairs a small satchel he always carried, put the satchel on the hat rack, went into the dining room and ordered breakfast. He heard some one clear his throat in the lobby, looked up and saw a man he took to be Parsons. He asked the head waiter who said it was Parsons. Witness said he would go out and see the colonel; went out and saw Parsons at the partition in the lobby.

Witness saw the satchel from the hat rack, went into the reading room and took a copy of Parsons's letter from the satchel and retired to the lobby. Parsons was then standing with his back to the fireplace. The witness walked up to him, but Parsons did not seem to see him, and to attract his attention he took the lapel of his coat in his hand and said:

"Come out to the front."

"Just before we got to the door I said: 'Not my calculated to ruin me, but to destroy the peace of my family?'"

"When they got to the door both stepped on the porch and faced each other. Parsons held the letter up, looked at it, threw it on the floor and said:

"Sir, you or your family are not worth considering." Parsons then started in, but the witness put his hand on him and said: "You must retract that letter."

Reached for a Pistol.
Parsons said: "Why?" and at once threw his hand to his hip pocket. (Witness here left the stand and gave a graphic description of Parsons's attitude, and how the shooting occurred.) When Parsons threw his hand behind him, the witness pulled his pistol with his right hand, and being left-handed, fired with the left hand, four shots in rapid succession. After the fourth shot Parsons grabbed with the right hand the left hand of the witness in which was the pistol. He held it so firmly the witness had to wrench the pistol from Parsons's grasp and the weapon was accidentally discharged. The fifth shot was accidental but took effect in Parsons's head, producing the wound that Dr. Miller pronounced the immediate cause of death. In shooting ducks on the river, it was the habit of the witness to break the pistol and empty the shells, and in his excitement he involuntarily did the same thing after shooting Parsons. He did not snap the pistol at Parsons after he had killed him. He did not tell Bryant: "I killed Parsons and gave him all I had."

After seeing Bryant he went down town and surrendered himself.

Wanted Vindication.
In answer to a question he said he inquired for Parsons because he wanted to see him and ask a retraction. If Parsons did not grant it he intended to go before the Rockbridge grand jury and have him indicted for criminal libel. He had already consulted Mr. Crump as to a civil suit for damages. He was informed that a judgment against Parsons would be worthless, but he wanted no money but vindication. When the witness left the dining room he had no other purpose than to ask a retraction and believed he would make it. With much emotion the witness said:

"I cannot explain the deep sorrow I felt that he should try to destroy my family relations, the sunshine of my life."

He thought Parsons would give him satisfaction, but did not expect to shoot, even after Parsons had thrown the letter down. The idea of shooting first came into his head when Parsons threw his hand behind him. Witness then thought he would be killed. He would not have drawn the pistol but for this. He stopped shooting as soon as he saw Parsons's right hand. The last shot was accidental. After the shooting he picked up the letter where Parsons had thrown it.

He was then questioned as to the charges in Parsons's letter and said all were false—the letter and its substance.

Goodman's eldest daughter, a very attractive girl of seventeen years, was in the courtroom today for the first time. His impression at Covington today was that Goodman would be convicted in the second degree and that his punishment would be fixed at from five to ten years in the penitentiary.

Miners Decide to Return.
Birmingham, Ala., August 14.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company gave it out tonight that their miners, who have been on a strike four months today, have agreed to go to work on the company's terms, which means 37 1/2 cents per ton for mining coal. This puts 3,000 men to work in this district.

MAY BE SIGNED TODAY.

The Exposition Bill Is Being Prepared for Mr. Cleveland's Signature.

Washington, August 14.—(Special).—The conferees agreed on the exposition feature of the civil sundry bill today, and tonight the bill is being enrolled. It will be sent to the white house tomorrow and probably signed at once. The only change the conferees made in the bill was to set aside a portion of the government building to the negro exhibit.

Captain Howell, Senators Gordon and Walsh and Mr. Collier went before the conferees and gave a written guarantee that the exposition company would provide free from all expense space in the building of not less than 25,000 square feet for a colored exhibit.

TENNESSEE FOR FREE SILVER.

An Endorsement of the Administration in General Terms Is Expected.

Nashville, Tenn., August 14.—(Special).—Numerous representative democrats arrived tonight, but the present indications are that there will be an unusually slim attendance at tomorrow's state convention. This is due to there being no contest for the gubernatorial nomination. Governor Turley will be renominated by acclamation. An important conference of leading democrats is being held at the Nicholson tonight, and the indications are that they will reach an agreement on the platform that will prove satisfactory to the convention.

The only questions liable to provoke lengthy discussion are the silver question and the endorsement of the administration. The financial plank will declare for the restoration of silver to the position of which it has been deprived, oppose the policy of waiting for an agreement with other governments, and declare in favor of the bimetallic standard as it existed before 1873. The sentiment of the delegates here now is to endorse the administration of President Cleveland in general terms and to reiterate the position of the party. The platform will either endorse in this way or remain silent as to the national administration. There may be resolutions introduced denouncing President Cleveland.

The state committee tonight selected Governor James D. Richardson as temporary chairman, and by a vote of ten to five adopted a resolution abolishing the two-thirds rule in state conventions, and urging democratic conventions throughout the state to take the same action. Ex-Governor Taylor is spoken of for permanent chairman.

OF A DIFFERENT STRIPE.

Texas Democrats Appear to Be Red-Hot for the Administration.

Dallas, Tex., August 14.—At noon today the democratic state convention was called to order by Chairman Baker, of the executive committee. There were ten thousand people in the hall, four thousand delegates and six thousand citizens. Judge J. R. Fleming, of San Antonio, was made permanent chairman. Upon taking the chair Judge Fleming, in slow and measured terms, pronounced the democracy of Texas once more united. When he said, "We are now Cleveland democrats," a mighty shout lasting five minutes and which echoed back from the rafters of the great building, went up. Men jumped upon chairs, threw their hats aloft, and again shouted at the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name, and when the chairman announced that a tariff bill had been passed, another shout rent the air. After choosing a secretary and sergeant-at-arms three committees were appointed, one upon permanent organization, one upon credentials and the third upon platform. Some of the master minds of the state were placed upon the platform committee, but they had little to say. The convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon re-assembling the venerable Judge Reagan, candidate for governor, took the stand for two hours. The old man eloquently held the vast audience with all his ancient fire. He was followed by C. A. Culbertson, Mr. Latham and Mr. Call spoke. The committee upon credentials and permanent organization will report at the night session. The committee on platform will not report before tomorrow. It will make two reports, a majority and a minority, and will submit a platform.

The first ballot will not be taken before tomorrow afternoon.

ED FARDRIDGE'S JAG.

Had to Be Handcuffed and Taken to a Reformatory.

Chicago, August 14.—Ed Fardridge, the board of trade plunger, who was forcibly ejected from the floor of the exchange yesterday for raising a disturbance, was confined to the reformatory of inmates. He was violent when locked in a room with barred windows, it requiring four men to get him inside. He managed to free his hands from the leather handcuffs put on them and made a great outcry, declaring that an effort was being made to kill him. When the guards went to his room he came near killing one of them with a chair. He was taken to the institution by his son and several friends. He threw a note out of the window of his place of confinement today addressed to his lawyer, asking him to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. He did so and the writ was made returnable tomorrow. Later in the day Fardridge was removed to the custody of his friends. The home physicians and attendants say Fardridge has one of the worst cases of alcoholism they ever saw.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The Order Is Flourishing in Mississippi—Election of Officers.

Jackson, Miss., August 14.—(Special).—The grand lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor met here today in the thirteenth annual session. Thirty-two lodges were represented. The address of the grand protector, Mr. Gully, grand treasurer, Mr. Smith, and the grand secretary, Mrs. Hastings, show the order to be prosperous. The total membership in the state is 1778. Twenty-one deaths occurred during the year and \$500 was paid to beneficiaries. David McDowell, of Holly Springs, was elected grand protector and most of the officers were either re-elected or advanced to higher stations. The order is in better financial shape than it has been for many years. The next annual session will be held at West Point. The chief feature of tonight's programme was the annual oration by W. A. Haden, of Kosciusko.

PEERS REJECT IT.

They Turn Down the Evicted Tenants Bill on Its Second Reading.

SALISBURY SPEAKS AGAINST IT.

He Denies That the House of Lords Is a Landlord's House.

ROSEBERY ADVOCATES THE BILL.

London, August 14.—In the house of lords today the motion for the second reading of the evicted tenants' bill was rejected by a vote of 249 to 20. The debate drew a large attendance of peers, mainly members of the opposition. The government benches, however, began filling up as the debate proceeded. The peeresses' gallery was filled and many members of parliament who were present manifested intense attention.

The duke of Devonshire, liberal, opened the debate by professing pity for the tenants, but he added, in his opinion, the landlords' case was stronger.

Salisbury's Objections.
After Baron Ashbourne, Baron Herschel, the marquis of Clanricarde and other peers had spoken for and against the bill, Lord Salisbury, formerly premier, arose to speak in opposition to the measure. The house at this time was crowded with spectators, the diplomatic body being present in full force, and Lord Salisbury was enthusiastically cheered. He opened his remarks by commenting upon the weakness of the arguments made in defense of the bill, and said that his task was thus made easy. He said that while unjustifiably accusing the late government of being devoid of compassion for the tenants who had been evicted from their homes in Ireland, Baron Herschel, the lord high chancellor, had shirked discussion of the main principles of the bill, namely, the power of the arbitrators who were forcibly imposed upon the landlords. Lord Salisbury instanced the case of Arbitrator Fottrell, who, he said, was an ex-solicitor of the land league, and a professed sympathizer with the doctrines of Michael Davitt. The point of his argument was that it was impossible for the arbitrators to be impartial. It was, he said, the worst kind of despotism to invest such men with the unbridled powers the bill proposed. Then he supposed rural public opinion in the shape of legs full of shot, would be enlisted in order to induce a planter to quit his farm. It was useless to plead that the bill was exceptional. It was impossible to make exceptions where human passions were concerned and prizes were offered to the greed of large bodies of men. The passage of the bill would still leave a sore to be dealt with. Was the government going to introduce the annual bill to remedy this difficulty? Lord Salisbury denied that the house of lords was a landlord's house. They were threatened with abolition, but he had noticed that in France, when the second chamber was abolished the extinction of the lower chamber followed immediately. He concluded by expressing the hope that the house would do its duty and reject this dangerous measure.

While Lord Salisbury was speaking the house became filled to overflowing. The galleries were crowded with peeresses and the lords and the portion assigned to members of the house of commons was crammed so that many members were unable to gain admittance.

The Premier's Speech.
Lord Rosebery, the premier, replied to Lord Salisbury. He cheered impartially from both sides of the house. He reproached Lord Salisbury for indulging in gibes and jokes and said that his levity had made it incumbent upon him to take a more responsible view of the subject. The evictment of these tenants, the premier said, had already cost the taxpayers £20,000. To hear Lord Salisbury's remarks nobody could suppose the subject was of a very light character. He ventured to tell his lordships that if they followed what was in their minds at that moment they would not reject the bill. The right to work was a most dubious function. To exercise it upon a measure supported by the masses of the elected representatives and by a government responsible for peace and order in Ireland, was playing with edged tools. The speeches of both Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery were listened to with deep interest.

The announcement of the figures on the division, showing that the bill had been rejected, was received with silence.

ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

Over Four Hundred Have Landed There This Week.

London, August 14.—During the last few days over four hundred anarchists have landed in this city. A special branch of the London police force is very busy watching over the newcomers. The Scotland Yard men are assisted by a large draft of detectives from the different police divisions.

Sir Edward Bradford, the chief commissioner of police, is personally directing the measures taken to watch over and render harmless the anarchists just landed. There is much excitement and great activity in anarchist circles here.

Caught at Their Infamous Work.

Rome, August 14.—The police raided an anarchist haunt today and captured seven persons who were engaged in the manufacture of infernal machines similar to those recently exploded at the parliament buildings. The Italian asserts that the prisoners were connected with a plot to blow up the residence of Prime Minister Crispi in order to avenge the sentences imposed upon Carlo Sante, the murderer of President Carnot, and Paolo Lega, who attempted to murder Signor Crispi. The prisoners include Giganti, the man who was chosen to carry out the plot.

CHIEF CLARENCE DEFEATED.

Bluefields Retaken by the Nicaraguans—Clarence Was a British Ship.

London, August 14.—A dispatch to the Times, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, dated August 12th, says:

"The British cruiser, Mohawk, has arrived here from the Mosquito country with Chief Clarence and 112 refugees aboard. Bluefields was retaken by 2,000 Nicaraguans, who arrived from Rama and Greytown, about ten days ago. The United States gunboat, the Albatross, was ordered to the scene, and the American marines embarked on their approach, shattering the American residents, many of whom removed the national flag from their houses, trampled upon it and hoisted the British flag. The Nicaraguans officials on entering the government house hauled down and tore into shreds the Mosquito flag and arrested numerous Americans and Jamaicans suspected of sympathizing with Chief Clarence. Captain Stewart, of the Mohawk, went into the prison and rescued all who were willing to obey the British protection. The Mohawk remains at Port Limon awaiting orders from Great Britain. Chief Clarence is still aboard the Mohawk."

ORDERED TO GO.
Commonwealthers Ordered to Leave the District of Columbia at Once.

Washington, August 14.—The next forty-eight hours will mark either the departure from Washington of all of the 170 or 180 commonwealthers remaining here, or the imprisonment in the district jail of any of them who will not accept of transportation. This was decided on a conference held today between the district commissioners, Major Moore, the superintendent of police and Frank Hume, who has aided largely in obtaining railroad transportation for the commonwealthers. Immediately after the conference Major Moore went to the camp of the "weavers" and held a short interview with the leaders.

They were given verbal notice to leave the district at once and told that unless they had left by tonight or tomorrow, or immediately after railroad coaches for their transportation are placed in readiness, the penalty of jail sentence would be enforced. Arrangements have not been completed, but it is the intention of the authorities to provide transportation to some convenient point in the west. Under the plans completed no steps will be taken by the police. The so-called industrialists from the east, of course, will be required to go as well as the western contingent, but it is not certain that they will be given railroad passage. It is the firm determination of the authorities of the district to strictly enforce the proclamation issued yesterday, warning all incoming bodies of commonwealthers that they will be arrested as common vagrants, when shown to be a charge on the district. Jacob S. Coxey, the organizer of the broken movement, has reached Washington armed, and that habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted to release the commonwealthers who were recently arrested by the Maryland authorities.

They Are Building Good Roads.
Baltimore, Md., August 14.—The eight Cockeyites who were captured in the police raid at Hyattsville, Md., last week and committed to the house of correction as vagrants, were put to work building good roads for the state. They are to increase the width of the roads leading from the institution and will have plenty to do during their three months' stay.

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ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

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London, August 14.—During the last few days over four hundred anarchists have landed in this city. A special branch of the London police force is very busy watching over the newcomers. The Scotland Yard men are assisted by a large draft of detectives from the different police divisions.

Sir Edward Bradford, the chief commissioner of police, is personally directing the measures taken to watch over and render harmless the anarchists just landed. There is much excitement and great activity in anarchist circles here.

Caught at Their Infamous Work.

Rome, August 14.—The police raided an anarchist haunt today and captured seven persons who were engaged in the manufacture of infernal machines similar to those recently exploded at the parliament buildings. The Italian asserts that the prisoners were connected with a plot to blow up the residence of Prime Minister Crispi in order to avenge the sentences imposed upon Carlo Sante, the murderer of President Carnot, and Paolo Lega, who attempted to murder Signor Crispi. The prisoners include Giganti, the man who was chosen to carry out the plot.

CHIEF CLARENCE DEFEATED.

Bluefields Retaken by the Nicaraguans—Clarence Was a British Ship.

London, August 1

FREE LIST BILLS IN THE SENATE

day telegraph his resignation to the congressional convention which met in his district this afternoon. Breckinridge also today qualified as the diplomatic representative of the United States at St. Petersburg.

A Detroit Mystery.
Detroit, Mich., August 14.—The inquest for the body of Hon. Calvin A. Blood, who was found dead in the house of Mrs. Mack, on Fifteenth street, was finished this morning. No evidence was elicited to clear up the mystery of his death. The jury's verdict was that Blood came to his

Food's *Sarsaparilla*
 a poor mortals who
 not eat or sleep with
 effort, I have given
 experience with
 Food's Sarsaparilla.
 thorough N. C.
Cures
 Mrs. F. L. BATTLE
 Be sure to get Hood's.

—Messrs. Oscar Davis, L. Stephens and

udge Lumpkin has returned from his summer vacation, and is now ready to begin the arduous duties of his position.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year, . . . \$2.00
The Sunday (20 to 25 pages), . . . 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year, . . . 3.00
The Weekly, per year, . . . 1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 15, 1894.

In the Interest of Atlanta.
The meeting of the city executive committee, which will be held tonight, will be one of decided importance in city affairs; and while but few questions will present themselves for the committee's decision, widespread interest will attach to its action.

The people of Atlanta are soon to choose a mayor and members of the general council to whom will be entrusted the business affairs of the city at a time that is concededly momentous in the city's history. The people want the best men obtainable for these important positions, and it is the duty of the members of the committee, laying aside all personal preferences, to be guided in their action solely by what they may deem the best interests of the city.

The committee includes in its membership some of the best men in Atlanta, and that they will do their full duty goes without saying.

The principal question of importance which the committee will pass upon will be the character of the primary to be ordered. There seems to be two principal propositions—one for strictly ward primaries, the other for a general primary.

The advocates of the ward primary idea urge that the home rule spirit should prevail to the extent of letting each ward name its candidate for councilman, and the wards north and south of the railroad should, respectively, name the candidates for aldermen. The gentlemen who believe this the proper system base their argument on the home rule idea.

On the other hand, the general primary idea is strongly pressed. The claims of the candidates will be submitted to a white primary of one character or the other, or to a committee of one hundred, as has been done in several instances in the past. Those gentlemen—and they seem to be in the majority in the city, whether in the committee or not—who believe in the general primary plan argue that as the citizens of all wards vote in the election for the entire ticket, they should have the right to name who should be on that ticket. They believe that in this way the best men can be secured.

The question is one of importance and the committee cannot be too careful in reaching its decision. Every man interested in Atlanta is interested in the make up of the ticket to be put forth. It is the time of all times when individual desires should be swept aside and the best men for Atlanta should be chosen. The exposition mayor, the exposition aldermen and the exposition councilmen should be, in every respect, men thoroughly representative of Atlanta's best citizenship and thoroughly capable of handling the city's affairs in a broad and comprehensive manner.

The New Pullman Fight.

Mr. George M. Pullman, of the town of Pullman, will soon have a lively legal fight on his hands.

The attorney general of Illinois has filed a petition for a quo warranto writ to forfeit the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He says that the company has apparently forgotten all about the original powers granted by its charter, and has created powers of its own. The company was chartered in 1867 to engage in the manufacture of railroad cars. It then went ahead and acquired 500 acres of land at Pullman and Grand Crossing. On a portion of the land it built its shops and factory of houses, tenements and flats which it rents. Its charter gives it no such rights. In addition to this it has covered fifteen acres with arcades and stores rented to various persons for profit. It has built churches to rent, gas works, waterworks for profit and police stations which it rents to the city. It has a big building down town of which it rents a part. It rents power to other companies and is interested in their stock. It is, in fact, a municipal corporation, exercising all the powers of a city.

The attorney general will push the case and he believes that it will break up the company and cause its property to be divided among those who are entitled to it. The recent strike cuts no figure in the case, as this proceeding was decided upon many months ago.

It will be interesting to watch the result, but so many big corporations reach out for privileges not conferred by their charters that it will be a difficult matter

to make an example of the Pullman company. The chances are that the suit will come to nothing.

The Exposition Outlook.
Atlanta was splendidly advertised last Friday in the house debate which resulted in granting a government appropriation to our exposition.

Some of the tributes paid to our city by leading statesmen, many of them republicans, were complimentary in the highest degree. The best men of the north rivaled the southerners in their unstinted praise of the pluck and enterprise of the Gate City. It was the general verdict that Atlanta would make a success of the exposition, and that she deserved the same recognition that had been granted to Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago.

After the fate of the appropriation was settled in our favor it was evident that the result was very gratifying to all. The Georgians were overwhelmed with congratulations, and on every hand it was predicted that our enterprise would not disappoint the expectations of the country.

It is now admitted that every supposed obstacle in the way of the exposition has been overcome, and every state in the union will solidly back Georgia and Atlanta in making this international, industrial and commercial reunion fulfill every promise that has been made in its behalf. With such substantial encouragement, it goes without saying that every man, woman and child in Atlanta will go to work now with redoubled zeal and enthusiasm. The exposition bears the stamp of the greatest government in the world, and the matchless resources of a matchless country will be drawn upon to illustrate the republic at our great show. This, of course, insures the cordial co-operation of all the Spanish-American countries. Altogether, the exposition outlook is as bright as its best friends could possibly desire.

No More Uncertainty.
The entire country will hail with a sense of relief the ending of the long period of uncertainty in regard to the tariff.

While it is true that we have not been able to obtain the revenue tariff pledged by the Chicago platform, we have at least taken a long step in the direction of reform, and we have left some of the objectionable features of McKinleyism behind us.

It is probable that for three or four years to come the country will have a rest on this vexed question. The industrial classes will cease to be harassed by the uncertainty which has so long hampered our business interests, and men of enterprise and capital will now be able to take a clear and a comprehensive view of the situation. They will make their calculations and the wheels of industry and commerce will again begin to move with their old-time activity. Capital and labor are tired of waiting for new developments, and we shall see the whole country settling down to work. Here in the south our abundant crops make it certain that we shall have enough for home consumption and a big surplus to sell that will bring plenty of money into circulation. The rush of capital, enterprise and immigration in this direction will receive a new impetus, and it is safe to say that in the next twelve months the south will beat her record for the most prosperous years since the war.

We have passed through the long night of uncertainty, and the rising sun will find our people at work, a host of busy and contented toilers, reaping the reward of their patience and industry, and shaping the destinies of the fairest and richest region of the republic. Let us have no more talk about hard times. We have entered a brighter era and the future is what we choose to make it.

No More Juggling!
A correspondent who says he has been voting the democratic ticket for thirty years, writes in regard to the silver question: "What would be gained by changing the present ratio? Would we have any standard at all if we follow the rise and fall of gold and silver bullion? Is not the term 'parity' used by goldbug and cuckoo democrats to confuse the mind of the average voter?"

Our correspondent touches on a question that is both interesting and important. There is an element in the party in Georgia—a very small one, to be sure—that wants silver coined at its present commercial value. Congressmen Turner suggested as a compromise a ratio of 20 to 1, but he admitted that such a ratio would not be the correct one. But if the mints were opened to the coinage of silver at the present commercial value of the white metal, how long would it be maintained? If "parity" cannot be maintained at a ratio of 16 to 1, how can it be maintained at 20 to 1, or 30 to 1, or any other ratio? There are nays in these inquiries that none of the ignorances who affect to be so anxious about parity has presumed to crack. We present them briefly to the "parity" brethren to show them that they have fallen into a trap of their own construction.

It must be clear to any sensible person that if the mints of the United States were opened to the free coinage of silver at a ratio based on its present commercial value, its price would immediately rise. The European demand calls for between sixty and ninety millions of ounces a year, and this demand, supplemented by the demand at the mints, would enhance its price. Then what would become of "parity"? It is remarkable that at least a few of those who have been overcome by the importance of the term "parity" have not found the means of discovering that it is not technically applicable to coinage values. It is remarkable, too, that the fact has never dawned on their minds that the commercial price of the

metals is of comparatively little importance to governments in fixing a ratio between them. A Georgia journalist gravely announced that a phrase used by The Constitution—"the parity of prices and money values"—was nonsense. But the truth is the fixing of a ratio between the two money metals is always for the purpose of maintaining a just level of prices. The object of bimetallicism is to compel the two money metals to act as balance wheels to each other, so that if one metal shows a tendency to become more valuable, the other metal is ready to take its place, and keep prices and debts at the level prescribed by justice and fair dealing.

On the part of the element which has been demanding an international agreement, the idea seems to be to fall back behind the term "parity," and from that position to juggle with the whole question and obscure the minds of the average voter who cares less for details than he does for results. This course can have no possible effect on the ultimate success or failure of the demand for the free coinage of silver; but we do fear its effect on the minds of voters during the present campaign. The resolutions adopted by the democratic leaders of the fifth and tenth congressional districts voice the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the democratic voters of the state, and the financial plank of the state convention is directly in line with those resolutions. No sensible voter in the state, who really believes in democratic principles, can be made to believe that the use of the word "parity" is for the purpose of enabling the party leaders to violate its silver pledge. The platform itself shows clearly that the coined and paper dollars are to be kept at a parity.

Bagging and Tare.
We referred the other day to the complaints of cotton spinners and buyers in regard to excessive bagging. It appears that farmers have been covering their cotton with old sugar and grain sacks, and putting more on the bale than the tare established by the Liverpool association of buyers.

The extra weight of bagging, over and above the tare, comes out of the spinners' pockets, and these gentlemen are much more careful about the nimble thrip than the cotton growers are. The matter, however, is of importance to southern farmers in more ways than one. In the first place, the spinners have combined together to reject all cotton with an excess of covering. Naturally this agreement will have an effect on buyers, and during the present season such cotton will not be marketable. It is important, therefore, that the farmers conform to the requirements which originate in Liverpool.

An excess of bagging over and above the 6 per cent that represents the reduction in weight made to cover the ties and bagging is a clear loss to the spinners, and it is no gain to the farmers to put on the bale a less amount of bagging than will, with the ties, weigh thirty pounds. The average weight of a bale of cotton is 480 pounds. The tare on this amounts to about \$1.75. If the bagging and ties weigh less than twenty-nine pounds the loss comes out of the farmer's pocket.

The matter becomes very simple when we take into consideration the fact that thousands of bales come into market covered with six yards of 1½ bagging. A deduction of 6 per cent is made in the weight of the bale, and the farmer is thus compelled to pay for twenty-two pounds of bagging, although he has used but ten and one-half. The price of eleven and one-half yards comes out of his cotton and goes into the spinners' pockets. The price of eleven and one-half yards of jute bagging, taken out of 5,000,000 bales amounts to the price of 57,000,000 yards and more of bagging—a pretty round sum, when the calculation is made at 6½ cents a pound for bagging.

No far as bagging is concerned, the jute trust seems to be doing business at the same old stand. While the price of cotton has fallen considerably during the past twelve months, jute bagging is three-quarters of a cent a yard higher with an upward tendency. The farmers made a strong and successful fight on the trust a few years ago, but it seems to be getting the upper hand again.

Every bale of cotton marketed in the south should be covered with heavy cotton cloth. It is impossible to imagine a wilder or a more reckless scheme of economy than that which is involved in sending to India and the far east for the raw materials with which to prepare American cotton for market. Raw cotton should be wrapped in cotton cloth. This would materially add to the demand for cotton and aid in keeping up the price.

This whole question ought to give our farmers food for thought.

Some of the Maryland conventions evidently want Mr. Gorman to keep his conscience on a parity.

Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, is evidently a surprise to both sides in the senate.

Now, that Mr. Platt has again taken charge of the republicans in New York, we may expect the juggernaut of pure politics to roll over the state.

Speaker Crisp hit Bourke Cockran a pretty severe dig in the short ribs in the last moments of the debate on the tariff bill. Mr. Cockran showed that he had enough.

The Ohio office seekers and ex-officeholders are preparing to form a new party of their own. It will have no opposition in Ohio.

The Washington Post gleefully suggests that the editorial page of The New York Herald be printed in Chinese characters. The Post evidently thinks that this experiment can be safely entered upon, now that the gold reserve is down to \$20,000,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Wilmington Messenger: "A German newspaper predicts a 'split' in the United States. Perhaps, but not yet. It may come, will probably come before the next century ends, but it will hold together for a while longer. Lord Mowbray may have erred as to how, but he was probably not wrong when he prophesied the end of the American republic. Corruption and plutocracy and ambition will do the work at last. How many republics or democracies do monarchies will come out of it all no human eye can penetrate. In one hundred years there will be three or four hundred

millions of people in the United States, or which are now the United States. Can they hold together?"

The New York World, in commenting upon the exploit of Miss Baker of North Dakota, in inducing, by promising to marry him, her strongest opponent for a state office to retire and take the stump for her, thinks that "unfortunately the most limited stateswoman was but a severely limited capacity for such master strokes." We are at a loss to understand our New York contemporary. When and where did it acquire the information that a woman's capacity for promising to marry is at all limited?

This business of the apparently dead returning again to life is becoming too common to be even startling. "Passaic, N. J., August 7.—Young August Vandewilde was ill with dysentery for two weeks and nobody was surprised on Monday when it was announced that he was dead. His father, who is a well-to-do hotel keeper, determined to give him a grand funeral. While an undertaker was getting the body ready for its pious end, the undertaker's parents and they speedily revived the boy, who declared that he had been in a pleasant sort of dream. He will, it is thought, soon be entirely well.

The following interesting story is from Norwich, N. Y.: Miss Mary Baker, of this place, when two years old, pulled a button from an old shirt with which she was playing and crowded it into her nose. On Monday, after twenty years, a physician removed the selfsame button from its lodging place. Miss Baker, whose childhood has been greatly afflicted with what was believed to be catarrh, and has been treated by many specialists. Patience, courage and money were nearly exhausted, when the young lady, who is now a well-known physician, who quickly made a diagnosis of her case and removed the cause of suffering. The length of time which the button had remained in the head caused deposits to adhere to it until it had attained several times its natural size. It had to be removed in sections. This was accomplished without the slightest inconvenience to the patient.

Deaths by starvation are perhaps commoner among the rich than among the poor, says The New York Sun. The emaciation that comes of chronic indigestion simply proclaims an ill-nourished body, a starving without hunger. Every physician in New York, from whatever social circle his patients are drawn, treats many such cases of starvation. This, incidentally, is much talked of for the past twenty years, and so little understood, is really a device to feed these starving men and women who perish for lack of nourishment in the presence of plenty.

In reply to an inquiry from the Hon. Charles C. Tamm, who is connected with the Senate at Washington, says a dispatch from Albany, N. Y.: General Hancock has sent the following reply: "Yours of August 4th is at hand, and in reply I have the honor to say that the law of the state of New York does not prohibit the marriage of a man with his divorced wife's daughter, nor his child. Under the circumstances stated in your letter, a marriage between a stepfather and a stepdaughter, after a divorce regularly and legally obtained from the mother, is legal in this state. In response to your inquiry for a quotation from the laws, would say that there is no express statute stating in so many words the foregoing proposition, but such a marriage is not contrary to the law of the state of New York."

PROMINENT GEORGIAN.

Darling Gazette: Hon. Pat Walsh is growing more popular every day. He is certainly one of the biggest men in the United States senate today. He is all right.

Georgia Cracker: We presume that but few are aware of the fact that Rev. W. B. Epper, who is at present acting as rector of the Episcopal church of this city, is a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and that his grandmother was at one time mistress of the white house.

Quilman Free Press: The Free Press is glad to note the appointment of Hon. D. W. Rountree to the state democratic campaign committee. "Dan" has been in a number of political contests, and is a hustler who has always been successful. His long circle of friends in south Georgia are glad to see him thus honored and know that Georgia democracy will receive the benefit of telling work at his hands.

Millerville Recorder: A noble example is set by that sterling democrat and eloquent orator, Hon. Robert White. When his laudable ambition to represent the sixth district in congress was overshadowed by circumstances well calculated to discourage a man from a small country, with admirable devotion to his party and his state he tendered his services as chairman of the state executive committee and again, as in 1892, his matchless eloquence will help to swell the majority for the grand old party. Without the expectation of reward and with the knowledge that his past services have not received deserved recognition, with many fortitude he steps gracefully into the ranks ready to give his splendid abilities to the success of the nominees.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP.

The Athens Banner says in a leading editorial: "There is no doubt of the benefit that will arise to the people of Georgia from the addition of two judges to the supreme court, which is now burdened with work to such extent that it is impossible to transact carefully all the business that comes before it. That the addition of these two judges will save money to the people and give them better work from the supreme court, for one can see that it is consistent of the facts. Yet it requires votes to carry through this amendment to the constitution, and those votes will not be forthcoming unless the people investigate this subject. Every voter in Georgia, of all classes and parties, has an interest in the passage of this amendment and should not fail to vote in October for the addition of two judges to the supreme court."

Says The Quilman Free Press: "Judge Spencer R. Atkinson of Brunswick is a candidate for one of the two additional supreme court judgeships. Judge Atkinson made a most enviable reputation for himself while judge of the Brunswick circuit and, if elected, would preside over Georgia's supreme court with rare ability."

The Darling Gazette says: "The Gazette is for Hon. Pope Harrow, of Savannah, for associate justice of the supreme court. Big men are needed on the supreme bench of this state."

THE GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.

A rattlesnake measuring seven feet was recently killed in Bryan county. It was thirteen rattles.

A little girl in Twiggs county caught a small live rattlesnake and carried it to the house. She had stripped the reptile around the neck and sustained no harm.

While cow hunting in the woods, Mr. James, of Clinch county, found a rattlesnake supposed to have been run out of the island of Corsica, and a grand rally for permanent organization on the 21st instant, when there will be an old-fashioned barbecue and addresses by prominent orators, among whom will be Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

Bulloch county pledges Colonel R. E. Lester that same 60 majority they gave him two years ago.

Says The Waynesboro True Citizen: "It is reasonable to believe that as long as Senator Walsh has the confidence of

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Hard to Please.
This here country's hard to please—Mighty quick to blame; If we melt, or if we freeze, Growlin' jest the same!

If the road is smooth or rough—Level plain, or hill, Don't know where we've got enough—Keep on growlin' still!

When it's dry in field an' town, Every one complains; When the rain comes peltin' down, Growl because it rains!

Ain't no pleasin' any one—Everything goes wrong! On the walk, or on the run, Growlin' right along!

What's the use to run fer office, When the meadow shows it's green; When the ripples on the river And the lilies loll an' lean?

What's the use to run fer office, When the lark is in the loam An' the mornin' glory's climbin' Up the garden gate at home?

What's the use to run fer office, When the rose is sweet with dew; When the whippoorwill is singin' An' the violet is blue?

What's the use to run fer office, When the daisies deck the sod, An' the windy leaves an' blossoms Give the color to the cloud?

What's the use to keep a-runnin'—Pluggin' headin' in the strife? Stop an' take the stars an' sun in! Simple love is sweetest life!

—F. L. S.

Mr. Pullman is now busily engaged in striking the strikers. Reduced as they are in number, it would only be fair if they retaliated by making a raid on the Pullman porters.

Larry Gantt continues to be a pretty live issue in South Carolina. One of the political poets there has done him in rhyme:

"Larry, Larry,
He will Larry;
He here the state to carry:
Ain't a single fly on Larry;
Watch him—watch him raise Old Larry!"

How He Got Even.
"They beat Brown for congress?"
"Yes; but he's on top."
"How?"

"Run for mayor, got elected, then 'rested every man that voted agin' him an' fined each ten dollars and costs!"

It is a happy idea to hold political conventions at summer resorts. The politicians should make the most of it and take all the family along with them.

At Last!
The country gets a little rest.
And draws a freer breath;
The tariff, with unbuttoned vest,
Has talked itself to death.

It is rumored that Eugene Field will make another excursion south in the early autumn. At any rate, he has expressed a determination to take in our international exposition, and will probably write an ode to it.

Mightier Than the Pen.
Editor—I'm in a nice fix!
Foreman—What's the matter?
Editor—I've got to edit the paper and borrow his scissors; I want to edit the paper!

How can northern and western editors say an unkind word about the south who sit in the shade at 103 degrees and carve the red heart of her frozen water-melons?

Keep It Well Told.
When the heart is singing,
All the world is bright;
All the bells are ringing—
All the roses white.

Eugene Field has started half the poets in the country to writing child verse. Not that much of the work was not childish before, but now they are fighting Field on his own ground and deluging the country with nursery rhymes.

OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.
"Atlanta Deserves It."
From The Griffin Call.
Atlanta smiles over the appropriation of \$200,000 for her exposition by congress. That is right. Atlanta deserved the appropriation because the exhibitions will be a reflex of Georgia's and southern progress and will bring thousands of strangers with-in our borders to see what can be and is being done in Georgia and the south in our various pursuits and enterprises. Now let all Georgia co-operate with her Atlanta friends and make the exposition by many odds the grandest ever seen in the south. It can easily be done.

"Hurrah for Atlanta."
From The Lithonia News.
Atlanta has secured the \$200,000 government appropriation for her great exposition. The original bill drawn by Mr. Livingston went through the house by acclamation and will be gladly accepted by the senate. Hurrah for Livingston! Hurrah for Atlanta! Hurrah for pluck and energy and the south for her good luck. Even Dan Sickles don't begrudge her fortune. Well, now we shall see what Atlanta and the south can do.

"Expect Something Fine."
From The Haverhill Picayune.
Atlanta is jubilant. The government will have an exhibit at the great show, and as Uncle Sam never does things by halves, you may expect something fine.

"Long Wave Atlanta."
From The Jacksonville Times-Union.
Atlanta is happy—congress has set aside \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the great exposition to be held there. Long wave Atlanta; she is a great city and full of great men.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Augusta Evening Herald makes this point: "The Atlanta Journal is supporting L. F. Livingston for congress on a 16 to 1 platform. The Macon Telegraph is supporting A. O. Bacon for the senate on a 16 to 1 platform. Yet they kick because the tenth district puts up Black on a 16 to 1 platform."

The Augusta Evening Herald is commend. It says: "We wish to assure our friends over the state that there is no danger at all in the support of the democratic nominees. The so-called independent movement amounts to nothing. The democratic nominees will undoubtedly be successful."

Coffee county has organized a democratic club, with Colonel C. A. Ward, jr., as temporary chairman, and Gus L. Brock as temporary secretary. There will be a club in each district, and a grand rally for permanent organization on the 21st instant, when there will be an old-fashioned barbecue and addresses by prominent orators, among whom will be Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

Bulloch county pledges Colonel R. E. Lester that same 60 majority they gave him two years ago.

Says The Waynesboro True Citizen: "It is reasonable to believe that as long as Senator Walsh has the confidence of

the people he serves and does his duty as well and faithfully as he has been doing it, he will not be so asked for some one else."

The Dawsonville Advertiser asks this question: "Who on earth are we going to have for representative from this county? Every fellow seems to be afraid of the other fellow, and the whole thing is lying low."

Says The Alpharetta Free Press: "John Hickenbotham, of Cumming, is the democratic nominee for senator of the thirteenth district. We are for Hickenbotham first, last and all the time."

The Savannah Press says: "Hon. Hiram Warner Hill, of Meriwether, has been re-nominated for the legislature. The boys would not let him retire. He has been presented by his county for the speakership, which is a strong race. Mr. Hill is an able man and a true and tried democrat."

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The delegates to the twenty-first senatorial district convention will meet in Gordon on Tuesday, the 21st instant, to nominate a candidate of the democratic party for senator.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.
A West Virginia girl was awakened by a noise in her room. On jumping out of her bed she was confronted by a huge bear. She quickly seized a pistol, which lay under her pillow, and shot the animal dead.

Two Texas girls recently rode a distance of one hundred miles on bicycles. They rode for a queer sake: Both loved the same young man, and it was proposed that they settle the matter in that way—the winner of the race to have sole right and title to the young man.

A wild negro woman is said to be at large in Louisiana. She is said to reside in the circle of a large tree in a swamp, where she was recently discovered by two hunters, their attention being attracted to the lonely spot by a fire which was burning at the base of the tree.

In the mountains of Kentucky a majority of the log houses are built now just as they were in the days of Daniel Boone. There are no windows, no targets, no whitewashing, often but one room, and many of them not even hewn.

It seems to be a matter of certainty that a large number of Norwegians are making preparations to leave Iowa and settle in Florida, along the St. Cloud Sugar Belt railway, between St. Cloud and Narcoossee. Mr. Shulson left for Iowa on Monday last to perfect the necessary arrangements. He will be away three weeks. Several Norwegian families are already located.

North Carolina has more small cotton mills than any other state in the nation, is building more every year and is operating all of them by local labor. A large number of mills have been built and equipped by local capital, obtained by means of co-operative associations.

FUN WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The editor of The Darling Gazette turns this paragraph: "A congressman's daughter eloped a few days ago. Now if congress would stop all elopements, it would be a great help."

The editor of The Jintown Journal says: "Saturday Judge Doc Dorsey was in the city and took dinner with us. He brought his appetite along in a shawl strap with him. Please send us a sack of grits and an unbranded edition of the double-barrel shotgun. He may come again."

The poet of The Jeffersonville Enterprise sings as follows: "We are here to stay, Jintown's on a boom. Lively shootin' every day, Cemetery's full—no room."

"We are here to stay, You hear our plaintive wail. We cannot get away, We're in the county jail."

The Macon Telegraph tells this humorous story: "A lawyer was cross-questioning a negro witness in one of the justice courts the other day and was getting along fairly well until he asked the witness what his occupation was."

"I am a carpenter, sir."
"What kind of carpenter?"
"They calls me a jack-leg carpenter."

"What is a jack-leg carpenter?"
"He is a carpenter who is not a first-class carpenter."
"Well, explain fully what you understand a jack-leg carpenter to be," insisted the lawyer.

"Boss," I declare I dunno how ter explain any mo' 'cept to say him am jes de same difference twixt you an er first-class lawyer."

"The negro was one of the old-fashioned kind and did not mean to be insolent or impudent. He had decided in his own mind that the lawyer asking the questions was not a first-class lawyer."

"It is needless to say the questions ceased at once."

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

A Baker county negro recently plowed up a human skull in an old, abandoned field. Several Confederate buttons were found near it.

WANT NO REDUCTION.

A COFFIN FOR HIS BRID

Kentucky Miracle.

A COMPELLED WORDS.

Compress Men Say That Ten Cents Per Hundred Is Cheap.

Attracted Much Attention at the Union Passenger Depot.

JUDGE JOHN M. RICE TELLS HOW HE WAS CURED OF RHEUMATISM

"I saw a suit a darkey bought from you last week at \$6.50 that surprised me. I couldn't believe that he paid only \$6.50 for it. It was a splendid piece of all-wool goods; well made, too, and fitted perfectly." This is what a competitor said to one of our firm.



A GREAT BIG OFFER.

Is what we make you on everything in the way of Clothes, Hats and Furnishings for men and boys. Many men want just what you see here. We can better supply you for less money than any one else. Suppose you try here.

GEO. MOSE CLOTHING CO., 38 Whitehall.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hotel Aragon,

ATLANTA, GA.

American and European Plans.

Finest and best conducted hotel in the south. Highest and coolest location in the city. 2 1/2 blocks from Union Depot, on the corner of Peachtree and Peachtree street. Perfect cuisine and service. Roof garden open during summer, with orchard and lawn. Electric cars pass the door for all parts of the city. Free bus meets all trains. Special rates given by the week or month during the summer.

Trust Company of Georgia

Equitable building, has separate vaults for the storage of family plate, paintings, bronzes and other valuables. Bonds or other securities received for safe keeping under guarantee, the company assumes absolute liability for their safe delivery.

Catskill Mountain House,

Catskill, N. Y. Rates, \$17.50 to \$21 per week; \$3 to \$4 per day.

Mineral Hill Spring and Sanatorium

Bean Station, Granger Co., East Tenn. Situated at Bean Station, East Tennessee, forty-two miles from Knoxville, on the Morristown and Cumberland Gap railroad.

THE CLIFF HOUSE

Tallahassee, Fla.

The grandest scenery, the finest climate, the best accommodation. Rates for August \$3 to \$10 per week. The Sanford sisters' country, with the best of the city. It contains about 12,000 square feet of ground, and is thoroughly equipped with stables, pens, sheds, and yards. Situated in the heart of the city, it has an advantage over all other stables.

We have been to the

McNEAL Paint and Glass Co.

They are Manufacturers and Dealers in PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

114-116 Whitehall St. ATLANTA, GA.

Old papers for sale at The Constitution office at 20 cents per hundred.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for furnishing the Atlanta police force with winter uniforms until 12 o'clock noon, August 16, 1894.

The uniforms are to be made of the best quality Middlesex cloth, in blue, made and trimmed in workmanlike manner. Pattern to be made of Middlesex cloth 24 ounces to the yard, coat and vest 22 ounces to the yard and overcoats 25 ounces to the yard.

Parties to whom the contract is awarded shall furnish certificate that the uniforms are made of the best quality Middlesex cloth of the above weights.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief Police.

TO RENT

The Augusta Hotel

Containing ninety rooms, in perfect order; location, a chance of a life time for a man who has a small capital and understands his business; no furniture; possession at once. Apply to JOHN W. DICKEY, AUGUSTA, GA.

NORTHERN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

\$27,500 for a genuine bargain in central city property, less than two blocks from the junction of Marietta and Broad streets. Exchange—Will take vacant lot or farm in part payment for 1-room, new house, never occupied, on Capitol avenue, \$4,000. Also, 1-room 1-room house, 277 Crew street, easy terms.

NORTHERN & DUNSON,

This May Go Into Effect on September

First—The Compressors May Here Yesterday to Work Against It.

As the result of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association's declaration of an intention to reduce the compressing fees from 10 cents to 5 cents, a number of cotton compressors from the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama were at the Kimball yesterday afternoon to take combined action in the direction of requesting the executive committee of the Railway and Steamship Association to reconsider the last action in this regard, which was taken last month at Manhattan Beach at the annual meeting.

The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. J. D. Turner and attended by fifty or more prominent men who are engaged in compressing cotton throughout the southern states, occurred yesterday afternoon in the Kimball Hotel, and besides the appointment of a committee to confer with the railroad people at Manhattan and with Major Stahlman this morning, there was an association formed under the name of the "Cotton Compressor Association." When the consultation with Major Stahlman is had this morning, the members of the association will meet and hear from the details of the committee's success or failure.

The following named gentlemen were present when the meeting yesterday afternoon was called to order by Chairman Turner:

H. T. Inman, W. P. Inman, J. D. Turner, and George Parrott, of the Atlanta Compress and Warehouse Company, Atlanta; J. H. Coughlin, Railway Compressor Company, Birmingham, Ala.; J. E. Simpkins, Alabama Compressor Company, Albany, Ga.; J. C. Henderson, Troy Compressor Company, Troy, Ala.; J. M. Lapsley and T. L. Robinson, Anniston Compressor and Warehouse Company, of Anniston, Ala.; W. H. Hearn, Easton, Ga.; J. Joseph, Columbus Compressor Company, Columbus, Ga.; F. B. Biske, Montgomery Compressor and Storage Company, of Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Hurter, Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Norton, F. B. Armstrong, Dallas, Tex.; W. W. Pentecost, Railroad Compressor Company, Birmingham, Ala.; John B. Cowles, Athens, representing Tucker Compressor Company, of Athens, Ga.; and A. S. Johnston, Planters' Compressor Company, Meridian, Miss.

After calling the meeting to order John B. Cowles, of Athens, was elected secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by Chairman Turner as a committee to report on immediate organization:

Fish, of Montgomery; Fitch, of the Hawkinsville Compressor Company, Inman, Ala.; J. B. Coughlin, of Selma, and Wessolowsky, of Albany.

The committee did not meet until long after noon reported on rates and secondarily on organization. After the report on rates or fees, the report on organization was read.

The first section provides that the name of the association shall be the "Interior Cotton Compressor Association," and that the officers shall be president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. There is also a provision for the election of an executive committee of five with the president, and the chairman of that committee shall be based upon each 100 bales, or the major fraction thereof, compressed by each company, and that every company shall be obliged to give the days' notice before withdrawing from the association.

There was also a recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to appear before the meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and that the officers shall be president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. There is also a provision for the election of an executive committee of five with the president, and the chairman of that committee shall be based upon each 100 bales, or the major fraction thereof, compressed by each company, and that every company shall be obliged to give the days' notice before withdrawing from the association.

The committee appointed yesterday is composed of the following named gentlemen: Chairman Fish, of Montgomery, Ala.; T. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Simpkins, of Rome, Ga.; J. D. Turner, of Anniston, Ala.; A. F. Johnston, of Memphis, Tenn., and Judge Sandy Lumpkin.

This committee is the one that will call on the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and place some facts before him that it is hoped will induce him to have the old rates remain in force.

Cause of the Meeting.

It was at the last meeting of the officers of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association at Manhattan Beach that it was decided to cut the fee allowed the compressors on an allusion shipped. The uniform rate has heretofore been 10 cents, and to remain this amount on September 1st of this year, when it is proposed that there shall be a reduction of 5 cents.

The compressors are trying to secure a reconsideration of this action, and will use every fair means to secure it. They are not in the attitude of antagonizing the railroads at all. They claim that they cannot turn out more than 27 cents, where it is properly done. This, under the proposed change, would leave a net profit of only 7 or 8 cents a bale.

CAMPAIGN FUN.

Rev. Mr. Todd Has Accepted the Populist Nomination and Is Out for Fun.

Rev. Robert Todd has accepted the acceptance of the nomination as the populist candidate for congress to oppose Colonel Livingston.

He has not written a letter as yet, but he has announced that he would be in the race, although he might not get past the quarter post. He was in the city yesterday, and talked in a lively way about his race, although he did not seem to be very confident. It would be for him to even hint at success in the city, and he admitted that he has no show. But while they admit that they are determined to have as much fun out of the race as possible, Mr. Todd's friends want it understood that while it comes to making speeches he is right in it with the best of them, and he is anxious to meet democratic orators, and to meet Colonel Livingston. It is anxious to meet Colonel Livingston. It is anxious to meet Colonel Livingston. It is anxious to meet Colonel Livingston.

That is the sort of an ally that there is, and it is not at all unlikely that there will be one or two meetings between the two candidates throughout the campaign.

Mr. Todd's friends yesterday that he expected to win, and that he was just for the fun of the thing, and people all over the local market may expect to hear from him. He is a populist club at a public meeting to be held soon.

Alabama Democrats Rebuke the Partisan

for Sending Corruption Funds to Help Out Kolb—On to Washington.

It was a long, slender coffin standing upright upon its head in the baggage car of the Atlanta and West Point train which rolled into the union passenger depot yesterday at high noon.

Travelers crowding here and there about the place were thrilled with horror at the first glance, for it is something strange and weird and out of the usual run of things to see a coffin standing upon its head, particularly when it is supposed to be en route to the burial place of the supposed corpse within.

There was something frightful about the spectacle. Could it be a member of the famous suicidal club whose fateful fellow members had thus turned upon his head and were hurled off in their own horrible fashion to his grave? Could it be the body of some wild Indian lunched far out beyond the Mississippi for some dastardly crime and being sent in this uncanny way to some dime museum in the great cities of the east? Could it be a "stiff" smuggled through to some medical college by hard-core students with mischief in their purpose?

Speculation exhausted itself in the minds of those who caught a glimpse of the frightful thing half hidden in the baggage car, so they crowded about the window in the baggage room to see it further into this weird and ghastly mystery.

There stood the six foot wooden overcoat with signs all painted over the outer surface, a corn cob tied at the end, and a bowknot of crape—what could it mean?

It was addressed to Senator George Hoar, a well known republican senator who has a record in the United States as one of the most bitter and uncompromising partisans in public life—the man who recently raised a subscription of \$5,000 from the Home Market Club, of Boston, and sent it to the furtherance of the scheme in Alabama to break the solid ranks of southern democracy in that state in the Kolb-Oates campaign.

It was shipped to the senator by the democrats, the unfriendly democrats, the rock-ribbed, the copper-bottomed democrats of Benton, Ala., and it was—

A joke!

A Tammany hall smile played merrily over the face of genial Colonel John Colvin, chief baggage master, as he walked up and cast a democratic glance at the curious thing, so frightful and so weird.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" was all he had to say, and walked away.

Then two darkeys came up, and on behalf of the Southern Express Company, began to lift the coffin up, and place it on two handtrucks, walked away with it towards the express car of the Seaboard Air-Line, across the shed.

It was then, and not until then, that the full meaning of the joke dawned upon the crowd.

On the face of the coffin was inscribed in great white letters the following:

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Mrs. J. L. Byers's house, at 174 Loyd street, is being handsomely fitted up and repainted. The school will be opened on Monday, September 18.

Lawn Party at East Point.

Next Friday night there will be a lawn party at East Point for the benefit of the Episcopal mission at that place. A special train will leave the union passenger depot in Atlanta at 7:30 o'clock, returning at 10 o'clock, and quite a number of people will go out. It will be a delightful affair.

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From The Covington, Ky., Post.

The Hon. John M. Rice, of Louisville, Lawrence county, Kentucky, has for the past two years retired from active life as a criminal and circuit judge of the sixteenth judicial district of Kentucky.

He has for many years served his native county and state in the legislature at Frankfort and at Washington, and, until his retirement was a noted figure in political and judicial circles. The judge is well known throughout the state and possesses the best qualities which go to make a Kentucky gentleman honored wherever he is known.

About six years ago the bodily troubles which finally caused his retirement at a time when his mental faculties were in the zenith of their strength, began their encroachment upon his naturally strong constitution. A few days ago a Kentucky Post reporter called upon Judge Rice, who, in the following words, related the history of the causes that led to his retirement. "It is just about six years since I had an attack of rheumatism, slight at first, but soon becoming more serious, and finally developing into sciatic rheumatism, which began first with acute shooting pains in the hips, gradually extending downward to my feet.

"My condition became so bad that I eventually lost all power of my legs, and then the liver, kidneys and bladder and in fact, my whole system, became deranged. I tried the treatment of many physicians, but receiving no lasting benefit from them, I had recourse to patent remedies, trying one kind after another until I believe there were none I had not sampled.

"In 1888, attended by my son John, I went to Hot Springs, Ark. I was not much benefited by some months stay there when I returned home. My liver was actually deranged, and I had a great deal of trouble in keeping it on the track and the time in 1890 I was reappointed circuit judge, but it was impossible for me to give attention to my duties. In 1891 I went to the Sanitarium Springs, Waukegan, Wis. I stayed there some time, but it did me no good.

"Again I returned home, this time feeling no hopes of recovery. The muscles of my back were gradually wasting away, and my life was gradually passing away. Doctor after doctor were called in, but they did me no good. I was then, and not until then, that the full meaning of the joke dawned upon the crowd.

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THE SOUTHERN THEME

Governor Northern Lectured at Salem, Nebraska, Last Night.

HE TALKED BEFORE A CHAUTAUQUA. He is Being Urged to Attend the Coming Immigration Meeting at Washington City.

Governor Northern delivered a lecture on "The South" at Salem, Neb., last night. The lecture was before the Nebraska chautauqua, and it may be guessed that the lecture was a splendid one. It was upon a topic on which the governor is thoroughly enthusiastic, and upon which he is thoroughly informed.

Very naturally, he has drifted into the work of pointing out the great advantages offered by the south, and in the coming years he will be regarded as one of the strongest factors in southern development. The governor left Atlanta eight days ago to attend the state agricultural meeting at Carrollton. He delivered a talk before the farmers, which was one of the best speeches delivered during the entire convention. From Carrollton he went to Salem, Neb., where several weeks ago he was invited to deliver a lecture on the south. The governor was glad of the opportunity to talk on his pet theme before an audience of Nebraska people. It is the governor's idea that the next meeting of the promoters of the southern immigration movement should be held in the northwest.

Governor Northern is being urged to attend the meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., August 20th and 21st instant. This meeting was called by the southern development movement which held a convention at August in May last, and with has since held a meeting. Letters sent out recently set forth the objects of the coming meeting as follows:

"Among the subjects for discussion by prominent business men will be: "A government building in Washington for the permanent exhibit of the resources of the United States, as proposed in the bill introduced by Hon. Patrick Walsh, United States senator from Georgia. Walsh and others will be invited to make short addresses.

"Transportation—its relation to the development of the south. Prominent railroad officials interested in southern railway lines will be invited to outline their views.

"Mineral Resources of the South—The present status of their development. By leading scientists and experts.

"Agriculture, Resources of the South—By practical farmers and land owners.

"City Building—its relation to the development of a country.

"A Boom—Is it a benefit?"

"Boards of Trade, Commercial Clubs, etc.—The best plan for usefulness. By presidents and secretaries of such organizations.

"The plans of business organizations to aid the development of the south will be fully discussed.

"The object aimed at is to secure short, condensed, carefully prepared papers from a business standpoint on these topics, as a basis of discussion by the convention.

"Opportunity will be given for the discussion of these and kindred topics. No politics. Short speeches.

"There are many persons in all sections of the country who are interested peculiarly in the south. All are invited."

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, can not feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

Water Cure Sanatorium.

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

March 12, 1894.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

DR. HATHAWAY & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street, mar 12-ly.

TO LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Low Round Trip Rates Via Georgia Pacific.

On August 15th and 20th the Georgia Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to Little Rock, Ark., at low rates. From Atlanta, \$16.25. Tickets good to return until August 15, 1894. The Georgia Pacific is the only through Pullman car line from Atlanta to Memphis and the direct route to Little Rock, Ark.

A. A. VERNON, Passenger Agent, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. aug 12-ly.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

One of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies of the novel, filled at 50 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 25 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. June 3-1m.

Today! Today!

We open to the music of "low prices" in jewelry, and will continue to sing the song of prices to suit the times. We will give away a handsome gold watch and a lady's lavatory set to the holders of tickets; will also distribute tickets free of our grand September drawing, which occurs Saturday, September 1st, when we will give away 100 handsome prizes free. We do not require you to make a purchase to get a ticket. They are free. Come to our opening today and hear the tune of "low prices." We will sell everything in the house today at actual New York cost. Come and prove it. A handsome souvenir to all lady callers. Blue, the people's jeweler, 23 Whitehall.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Hop at Sweet Water Park hotel Saturday night. Round trip 50 cents.

Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.

August 23d to 28th inclusive the Southern Railway (Piedmont Air-Line) will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., for the occasion of Knights of Pythias convalescent at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta will be \$17.50. Round trip tickets will be good returning until September 6, 1894. The Southern Railway is the only double daily through direct route to Washington with Pullman dining cars. Fast mail trains with Pullman sleeping cars and elegant day coaches. Individual tickets. Rates open to everybody. If tickets are deposited with joint agents at Washington on or before September 6th, they will be made good until September 15th, returning. For particulars apply to:

C. B. SERGEANT, Ticket Agent, 10 Kimball house. A. A. VERNON, Passenger Agent, No. 10 Kimball house. W. H. TAYLOR, Dist. Pass. Agent, aug 2-10 aug 2-10.

Last Excursion of the Season to Cumberland and St. Simon's.

On Saturday, August 18th, the Southern Railway (western system) will sell round trip tickets to Cumberland and St. Simon's and return at \$5 for the round trip; tickets will be good nine days from date of sale. For sleeping car space, call on Ed. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner 4th and Kimball house. aug 12-10

An Entertainment.

A delightful entertainment for Thursday, 4 to 11 p. m., August 16th, at the residence of Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain, 148 Whitehall street, has been planned by the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission societies of all the churches in the city. They earnestly solicit the co-operation of their friends and the public on this occasion. A warm cheer of the hand, good cheer, music and flowers will greet them on every side.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

The 1894 and 1895 Blocks of Derby Hats are Ready.

When it is hot Will you melt and be miserable in that heavy old stiff Derby, or be cool and pleasant in one of our stunning

Straw Hats?

All the popular shapes and styles—narrow, medium and wide brims—all heights of crowns, worth up to \$3.50; your choice

50^c

Eads-Neel Co.

We Have Just Purchased

300 RINGS

Set with Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Emeralds, Diamonds and Sapphires, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Turquoise, Diamonds and Opals, Solitaire Diamonds, etc.,

At a specially low price, and we shall give our customers the benefit of it. There are eighty styles, and we have had them photographed. They range in prices from \$7.50 to \$50, and are great bargains. If you want a Diamond Ring, write to us for photographs and descriptions.

We also have in our regular stock handsome Cluster and Solitaire Diamond Rings at all prices.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 Whitehall St.

Factory 28½ and 30½ Whitehall St.

HALF RATES WASHINGTON, D. C.

Via Seaboard Air-Line, Solid Pullman Vestibule. No Extra Fare.

Commencing August 23d to 28th, inclusive, the Seaboard Air-Line will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., for the occasion of Knights Pythias convalescent at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta will be \$17.50, ticket good until September 15th. These rates are open for all. This is the only route which offers a delightful sail up the Potomac river, giving an opportunity of visiting the great battle ships at the navy yards in Norfolk; also Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, the scene of the battle between Merrimack and Monitor, passing Mount Vernon, and burial place of George Washington. Also Fredericksburg and the battlefields of Virginia. No change of cars. Through coaches. Through sleepers. Passenger and Ticket Agent. T. J. ANDERSON General Passenger Agent. aug 15-17-19-21-23-25-27.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1894, of the condition of the

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INS. CO., OF HARTFORD.

Organized under the laws of the state of Connecticut made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office—Hartford, Conn., 53 Trumbull street.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.....\$500,000 00

Total liabilities, including capital stock.....\$500,000 00

Amount paid up in cash.....\$500,000 00

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We

Are exclusive dealers in China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Refrigerators, House Furnishing Goods and the like. Our stock is bought direct from the factories of

France, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, England.

Department stores that are supplied by importers and local jobbers can't compete with us. Our styles are new and more artistic; our varieties are larger; our prices are lower.

Needing anything in our line for domestic use or decoration, it is wise economy to come here.

Our own importations of the world's famous products are daily arriving. Many dainty, durable and dollar-saving novelties now on display.

DOBBS, WEY & CO., 61 Peachtree Street.

We

May Seem Persistent

In our daily effort to bring to your notice the high quality, lowest values and "up to date" styles in our Men's and Boys' Clothing and Fixings. But it's to your advantage as well as ours. One trial makes for us a permanent customer, for you a permanent clothing trading place.

HIRSCH BROTHERS 44 Whitehall.

A. R. BUTCHER, President. J. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer. J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice Presidents. THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY. Phone 122. Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas. 13 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Chas. P. Byrd

8 SOUTH BROAD ST.

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SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR Book and Pamphlet Work, Illustrated Catalogues, Office Stationery, Periodicals, Etc.

Chickasaw Coal and Coke Co.

I offer to my friends, the citizens of Atlanta and the coal merchants of this and other cities the above coal at wholesale. It is No. 1 grade, steam and blacksmith coal. I have burnt it and consider it equal to any bituminous coal I ever used. It is very hard, does not slack, no clinkers, little dust or smoke; all will burn to a white ash. For economy and comfort I solicit a trial. One firm in Memphis contracted last season to take 200 tons per day; also one in New Orleans 125 tons per day. It was retailed at prices equal to Pittsburgh No. 1 coal. I wish agents in other cities to sell this coal by the carload and retail, having four railroads I can ship over, freight the same. The company owns the mine and ships direct. The price of this coal will be very low to suit these tight times, for cash, or credit to the 1st of the following month, with bank references. Correspondence solicited. Telephone 606.

Wholesale Agent, 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

\$1.50 TO \$4.50 PER TON SCIPLE SONS, NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO. ATLANTA, GA.

PRICES WILL TELL.

I am Selling Everything at Cut Prices, and the Public are Availing Themselves of the Opportunity and being Benefited in Making their Purchases.

Mirrors in frame, 10x12 inches.....\$1.90 12x15 inches, 22c; 11x20 inches.....\$4.30 Glass lamps, complete.....\$1.30 Hand-painted Globe and base lamp, 15 inches high, complete.....\$6.70 Parlor vase lamp, hand painted shades and base, complete.....\$7.50 Nickel stand lamp, 10 inches shade and chimney, 6-canule power.....\$1.73 Parlor hanging lamp, 16-inch shade.....\$1.73 Hall hanging lamp, engraved or decorated globe, four and a half feet.....\$1.35 Lamp chimneys, any size.....\$1.35 Glass covered butter and sugar.....\$1.35 Glass goblets 4c, tumblers.....\$1.35 Glass syrup cans, patent top.....\$1.35 Blown glass water and milk pitchers.....\$1.35 Table spoons.....\$1.35 Painted foot tub and chamber pails.....\$1.35 Cedar buckets, cups and saucers worth 1c, etc., etc.....\$1.35 Solid wood spoons and forks.....\$1.35 Meerschaum pipe, 10 inches.....\$1.35 Meerschaum cigar holders.....\$1.35 Rodgers' plated teaspoons.....\$1.35 Table spoons.....\$1.35 Extra plated teaspoons.....\$1.35 Table spoons.....\$1.35 Silver plated teaspoons.....\$1.35 Table spoons.....\$1.35 Plated teaspoons.....\$1.35

L. SNIDER, 84 Whitenall St

MARRIAGE

Invitations, reception cards engraved at lowest prices; no delay; work done by skilled artists in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.



The best Dollar a quart Whisky

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART

B. & B. Marietta and Forsyth Sts.

Hello! No. 378.

Other Fine Whiskies.

When Baron Liebig,

the great chemist, first discovered and made Extract of Beef the cost of a single pound of it was about \$1. Now, millions of jars of his world-famed

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

are sold at less than one-sixth of its first cost. Get the genuine with the signature in blue.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

HAVE A FEW BARRELS OF

Whisky 14 Years Old

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT AS A BEVERAGE OR FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—PRICE

Six Dollars per Gallon.

TRY IT JUST ONE TIME AND BE CONVINCED.

7-13 Decatur Street

Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

NEW DOCTORS.

FREE UNTIL OCTOBER 2D.

All who visit the Foreign Doctors before October 2d will receive services free of charge. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to get their opinion of your case, as it costs you nothing. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Dr. Soper has had a vast experience, both on land and sea, and is conceded to be the most eminent diagnostician in the world. If incurable, they will frankly tell you.

During the past two months 2,156 visited the doctors and 718 were rejected as incurable.

Hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Closed Sundays. Office, 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street. Those unable to call, enclose stamp and history of their case and address.

Dr. A. Soper.

Dr. A. MacKenzie.

44 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HAWKES

CRYSTALIZED LENSES

TRADE MARK.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

THE STAR

COIL SPRING SHAFT SUPPORT AND ANTI-RATTLE.

Full set of drawings and specifications. Write for them. Send money for drawings. Price, \$1.00. Please apply for same.

THE DECATUR SHAFT SUPPORT CO.

Decatur, Ill.

aug 12-24 at 11 wk 12.